MODEL

We would call the particular attention of the most fastidious dressers to our large and select line of fine

TAILOR-MADE

SUITS

- AND -

For fall wear. We invite the closest comparison of the garments we sell at \$18 to \$40 to the best made-to-order clothing at nearly double the price. In point of fit, cut, style, make and quality our clothing will stand the test.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE (BIG FOUR Rail- way)

LIBERALITY UNPARALLELED. It is well known that the Kankakee line (Big Four) announced a rate of \$1 for round trip to Cincinnati several days ago. This rate was so low that it created a sensation. That this line, enjoying as it does, a monopoly of the passenger travel between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, should be so liberal was indeed a pleasant surprise to the public, and was appreciated

as extreme liberality by them.

Now that the very liberal allowance of time is announced the people have another agreeable surprise; these \$1 tickets will be good going on all trains 15th, 16th and 17th, including specials Saturday and Sunday, 7:45 a. m., and good returning on all trains 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th—five days This line is theory over at \$1 round trip rate to Cincinnati. thrown open at \$1 round-trip rate to Cincinnati. For those who wish to return Saturday night, 15th, or Monday night, 17th, special trains will leave Cincin-nati 11:30 p. m., after close of performance of "Fall Fve days to visit Cincinnati and its many attrac-

tions for \$1 fare. Has any road not forced by competition ever been so liberal! SEPTEMBER 11 AND 25, One-half the regulation number of dollars will enable you to visit Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebras-ka, Dakota, Minnesota and Montana, Kentucky, Ten-

nessee, Alabama and Georgia. FIME CARD. Depart....... 3:55am 10:53am 3:50pm 6:26pm Arrive....... 10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. ********************************

Arrive......3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt. THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

It Is Found To Be a Holy Business, in Which It Is Urged Felons Should Not Engage.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The delegates to the Liquor-dealers' National Protective Association re-assembled in Chickering Hall this morning. J. M. Atherton, of Kentucky, and Col. C. McK. Loeser, of New York, were elected president and vice-president of the association for the enjuing year. Resolutions were passed recom mending the adoption of just and reasonable laws to regulate the traffic, and deploring the efforts of some people to prohibit the traffic entirely. They favored a low license, and were apposed to the concentration of business in the hands of a few, as is the result of high license. They also recommend that no person who had ever been convicted of felony should receive a license. They were against arbitrary power being vested in the excise board, for it would be surely disabused. Other resolutions deplored the action of some State governments to raise too large a revenue from the liquor trade. They also declared themselves opposed to alliance with any political party. A resolution was adopted directing the secretary to send a check for \$1,000 to Mayor Hewitt, to be forwarded to the yellowfever sufferers at Jacksonville. Cheers followed the adoption of this resolution.

The committee on finance presented the following report which was adopted: That members of the association in the liquor trade doing a business of less than \$10,000 a year be taxed \$25 per annum for the benefit of the association: aver \$100,000, \$50; \$200,000, \$100; \$500,000, \$300. and \$1,000,000 or more, \$500; that distillers of bourbon and rye whisky and fruit and rum brandies be taxed 6 cents per barrel yearly for the support of the association. Messrs. Miller, of Chicago; Atherton, of Kentucky, and Schæde, of West Virginia, made addresses defending the liquor trade, and explaining and opposing the teachings of the Prohibitionists. George Kinny, in an address, said that George Washington and Andrew Jackson, in their day, were distillers. He produced proof of his assertion in book form. He said the business was an honest, legitimate

A committee appointed to examine the finance report reported that the first statement was correct and most satisfactory.

The national committee was then organized as follows: H. H. Hullman, of Terre Haute, Ind .: Marks Fischel, of Connecticut; N. J. Smith, Richmond, Va.; Samuel Wertheimer, Pittsburg, Pa.; Geo. Hewitt, Worcester, Mass.; J. H. Holmes, Cleveland, O.; Geo. Bruez, St. Paul; Chas. Krause, Wheeling, W. Va.; Geo. Kinny, le: James Hanley, Providence, R. I. Wm. G. Ross, New York; James N. Kimbrough, Lexington, Ky.; John W. Enright, Ill.; H. C. Seilner, St. Louis; H. C. Fleckeimer, Detroit, Mich.; E. H. Roche, Dakots, and Henry Bar-bour, District of Columbia. The secretary received eighty-eight applica-

tions for membership since the opening of the To-night the delegates were entertained at dinner at Delmonico's, through the courtesy of the wine and spirit dealers of New York.

WHEN INDICATIONS. THURSDAY-Fair weather; cooler.

ABOUT WEIGHTS

Fall weights and winter weights in School Suits.

> Also full weights. There's the rub!

From THE WHEN you get always full weight of wool in Suits, exactly as represented.

This is guaranteed or money refunded. You also pay one price less than

anywhere else in this market. These fall weights and winter weights constitute the best values as to material, the finest art as to cut and finish, the best workman-

ship as to make-up. You cannot excel these things for the price anywhere.

> Boys' Suits! Don't forget

"THE BLOODY SHIRT."

A Kentucky Democratic Candidate Announces Himself a Thorough Rebel Yet.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12,-There was a debate in the court-house at Shelbyville to-day between Hon. Augustus E. Willson, of Louisville, chairman of the Republican State executive committee, and Hon. John S. Rhea, Demceratic elector for Kentucky, which shows the straits to which the Democrats are compelled to resort to try to save Kentucky from going back to the doctrine of Henry Clay. Mr. Rhea said in the most dramatical and theatrical manner, and the loudest possible voice:

"There is not a drop of blood in my veins, from the topmost hair on the crown of my head to the dust on the bottom of the sole of my shoe, but is rebel Democratic. If the issue was to come again, by G-, we would do it

This enthusiastic sentence was rapturously applauded by all the Democrats, except some ministers, who expressed earnest disapproval of the profanity. It is proper to add that the remark was not made in excitement, nor when Mr. Rhea was off his guard; that he was at his very best, and simply let out his real senti-ment. The man who made the speech and the men who applauded it are those who are bawling on the stump and in the papers about the "Radical cry of the bloody shirt."

Mr. Willson's speech was devoted to the tariff. and furnished no occasion in any way for this

OBITUARY.

Richard A. Proctor, the Astronomer, Dies in

New York of Yellow Fever. New York, Sept. 12.-Professor Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, died at the Willard Parker hospital, in this city, at 7:15 this evening, from yellow fever. He arrived here from Oaklawn, Fla., where he has an observatory, on Monday, and was immediately prostrated with the disease which the best physicians unhesitatingly pronounced yellow fever. Other doctors doubted that the disease was yellow fever, but their doubts were removed when the patient was seized with the black vomit this evening and died from its effects. The professor had engaged passage for Europe, intending to sail next Saturday. His family are still at Oaklawn, Fla., where no cases of yellow fever have been reported.

Richard Anthony Proctor was born in Chelsea, England, March 23, 1837. He was educated at home until his eleventh year, and then entered an academy, where he remained three years, and became head boy of the institution. After the death of his father, in 1850, the family became embarrassed because of court delays in a friendly suit, and in 1854 Richard accepted a clerkship in a London bank, devoting all his spare time to the study of mathematics. In 1855 he entered King's College, London, and in 1856, St. John's College, Cambridge. He took his degree in 1860, and was married the same year. For the next three years his studies were mostly historical and literary. In 1863 he began the publication of his astronomic papers, the first being an essay on "Double Stars," which was published in the Cornhill Magazine. Two years later he published a minograph on "Saturn," and early in 1866 his "Gnomonic Star Atlas," and "Handbook of the Stars" appeared. In 1866 he was seriously embarrassed by the failure of a London bank in which all his available means were deposited, and his scientific studies were in consequence somewhat hampered. In 1869 he made some suggestions to the Astronomer Royal as to the best method of observing the transit of Venus, and his views were approved by a meeting of the principal astronomers of England. In 1870 Mr. Proctor published a work entitled "Other Worlds than Ours," which had an extraordinary success, and attracted general attention in the scientific world. From this time forth he became the most prolific and popular writer upon astronomical subjects of the present day. In 1873 he visited the United States and delivered lectures, and again in 1875. Later. his wife having died, he came again to the United States and was married to a lady residing in St. Joseph, Mo. His books on astronomical topics number a score or more, and are well known to all students of the science.

J. Newton Gotthold. PITTSBURG, Sept. 12 - J. Newton Gotthold, a well-known actor, manager and author, died at his home at Sewickly, near this city, at 7:30 o'clock this morning, of Brights disease of the kidneys.

The deceased was one of the most popular actors in the profession. He was born in Richmond, Va., in 1837, and served during the war in the Union army. He made his debut on the stage at Washington, in "Hamlet," in 1865, and became manager of the Pittsburg Opera-house in 1874, remaining in that capacity several years. For the past six or eight years he has been traveling with various theatrical companies, playing leading business, and at all times re ceived great praise from the press. As an author he was also quite successful, having written "The Victor of Rhe," "Micaliz," and several other plays. Mr. Gotthold leaves a widow, who has been bedridden fifteen years, jand one child. He was in destitute circumstances, and a benefit for his widow will be given at the Bijou Theater on Friday. Checks were received to-day from Tony Pastor and Milton Nobles. The funeral will take place on Friday.

Fatal Fight between Father and Son. Dawson, Ga., Sept. 12.-John Kitchens nearly seventy years old, was so badly injured in a fight with his son, C. P. Kitchens, that he died twenty-fours later. The old man had been unkind to his wife for several months since her union with the Mormon Church, and on Sunday morning, while under the influence of whisky, had quarreled with her. About 11 o'clock Perry, the son, came from his home near by and remonstrated with his father, who threat ened to whip him if he had more to say. Words continued, and the father struck the son, who struck back, bruising his father's face fearfully, choked him until his throat was blue and kicked

day. The son has not been arrested. The Fever Record.

him on the lower part of the abdomen. Peri-

tonitis sat in, resulting in his death on yester-

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 12.—Twenty-eight new cases were reported to-day. No deaths have been officially reported, but five are certain:
Rev. Theodore Smith, paster of the East Jacksonville Presbyterian Church; Louis Fleming,
Walter E. Poythress, Charles Sembler, and
Thomas Keys. The citizens's association, today, resolved to extend aid to the people of

GEN. HARRISON'S LETTER

It Was the Principal Topic Yesterday Among the Politicians at Washington,

And Received the Highest Praise from Many Leading Republicans-Expressions by Senators Sherman, Allison and Quay.

The Result of the Maine Election Causes Gloom in Democratic Circles,

And Grover Himself Is Enshrouded in a Deep Cerulean Haze-Chairman Brice, However, Says He Is Hopeful of Good Results.

HARRISON'S ACCEPTANCE.

It Pleases Republicans at the Capitol-Views of Prominent Politicians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Washington, Sept. 12 .- There never was more praise in Washington for any utterance than is given for General Harrison's letter of acceptance. It was the leading topic at the Capitol to-day. Only a few Democrats could muster the hardihood to condemn the letter, and those who did so did it purely upon political grounds. Senator Sherman was one of the most foremost Republicans in universal praise of the document. He said that it was thoroughly American, wonderfully comprehensive, and that it rings like a bell. Senator Allison rubbed his hands gleefully when he finished reading the letter, and exclaimed: "It is delightful. A child could understand it, and every statesman must

In the House, this afternoon, Representative Owen, after submitting some vigorous observations on the tariff, incorporated in his remarks Gen. Harrison's letter of acceptance. The letter, in entirety, will be published in the Congressional Record to-morrow, not only as a part of Mr. Owen's remarks, but as an index for future legislators. Mr. Owen and his Republican colleagues from Indiana are greatly pleased with Gen. Harrison's letter. He says it is the strongest document he has ever read from the pen of any public man. This is the expression of all the Republicans in the House, as well as the

Chairman Quay, of the Republican national committee, conversed with his fellow-Senators during most of the afternoon, and when Senator Paddock asked him what he thought of the letter he replied: "It could not have been made stronger if it had been inspired. Harrison has never made a mistake since the day he was nominated at Chicago. Every word he utters by tongue or pen, and every move he makes, is as near perfection as could be made by man. The outlook is just as bright as it possibly could be, and we are sure to win. General Harrison's letter will assist us in making a success of the campaign." These expressions show the general turn of Republican thought in the Senate.

The comments upon the letter by other Indiana Republican members indicate very clearly the sentiment expressed by the representatives of the party in Congress. Captain White, of the Fort Wayne district, said: "I would never grow weary of reading it, for it is a charming piece of literary work, and sets out, in the most fascinating way, the most salient issues in the campaign. It will not only bring Indiana solidly into the Republican line, but it will guarantee to us every doubtful State."

General Browne, of the Sixth district, said: "The letter is a gem. It is a clear, terse, and dignified discussion of the issues of the campaign. It is free from platitudes and bluster. and no resort is had to the devices of the demagogue. It evades nothing, and is nowhere obscure. It contains an epitome of the Republican gospel. It fully meets the expectations of the Republicans everywhere in condemning trusts, imported contract labor, and Chinese immigration. General Harrison gives expression of his sympathy for the Union veteran in language that will awaken a response in the heart of his every surviving comrade of the Grand Army, and he commends himself to the favor of every true reformer by by his earnest indersement of a genuine nonpartisan civil service. His reference to our foreign relations and the fisheries question is especially appropriate, for a great and strong nation has indeed been humiliated by the timerousness and bluster of the present administration. If in the discussion of the tariff no new logic has been advanced, certainly the old doctrine has been put in language both forcible and original. Some of his terse, epigrammatic expressions will be put on our banners. For instance, 'It is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it;' 'We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle; 'The cheap laborer is as dangerous across the sea as across the street; 'The free-trader is a student of maxims, not of markets."

Mr. Cheadle, of the Ninth Indiana district, said: "General Harrison struck the key-note of the campaign in his letter of acceptance. He has made it one of principles. He is aggressively in favor of all the cardinal principles of the party. He states the tariff issue so tersely that it cannot be forgotten. His views of the theory of treating the surplus are those of wise statesman. A brave soldier himself, he speaks from the heart upon the question of pensions, and his words will be glad news to hundreds of thousands of veterans who have waited in vain for relief from Cleveland. It is replete with epigrammatic sentences which will become historic. Republicans are delighted with it, and it places the General a long march nearer Washington."

Comment of the Press. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The most interesting matter which an American newspaper has been privileged to print in several weeks past is the letter of acceptance of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, which is found in to-day's Globe-Democrat. It deals with the leading issues of national concern, and deals with them clearly, courageously and satisfactorily. In it the freetrade schemes of the Democracy are strongly condemned, and the Republican advocacy of the protective policy is as powerfully and energetically championed. A more rigorous law than the present one to prevent Chinese immigration is favored, as well as a more thorough enforcement of the law against the importation of contract labor. Liberal treatment of the soldiers of the Union is demanded, the honest and impartial observance of the civil-service enactment is advocated, and all trusts, pools and 'combines' are forcibly and heartily condemned. The document is a clear, honest and powerful presentation of Republican policy on the absorbing national questions of the time."

Chicago Tribune: "The letter, as a whole, is an admirable contribution to political literature. It abounds with good bits and well taken points. It was evidently written in good part after reading Cleveland's letter, and deals him many severe blows. Given to the press Tuesday, as it was, it will appear in scores of weekly papers which publish on Wednesday, and which will give Cleveland's letter in the same sheet. In this case the bane and the antidote will go to-

THE MAINE ELECTION.

It Has Cast a Damper Over the Democrats, and Even Grover Feels Quite Blue.

Special to tue Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Democrate are very much exercised over the rousing victory in Maine, and are giving outward evidence of their displeasure by refusing to discuss the situation

with their colleagues. There can be no doubt that they are considerably cast down at the outlook. This feeling of distrust as to the outcome has extended even to the White House. As a consequence, the President has been sending right and left for Congressmen of his party to consult with them as to the outlook in different sections of the country. One of these Congressmen was Mr. Vance, of Connecticut. The President did not get very much encouragement from that blunt-spoken young politician, who told him that the outlook in his State was anything but encouraging. This is not the first time Mr. Vance has taken occasion to express his disgust at the apparant inactivity of the Democratic managers at headquarters. In reply to a question from the President, Mr. Vance said very candidly that the State would cersaid very candidly that the State would certainly go Roublican unless something more was done to offset the big efforts the Republicans were putting forth. There was, in Mr. Vance's opinion, a good chance of carrying the State for the Democrats if the State was worked from one end to the other. There was not, in his opinion, more than 1,500 votes either way of a majority for either party, no matter which won. He asked the President, now that he had asked his opinion, to give the matter his he had asked his opinion, to give the matter his personal attention and stir up matters at headquarters in New York.

When the President referred to the Maine election by saying that he did not think it would have much effect because Blaine had carrien the State by the same majority as 1884, when the Democrats won. Mr. Vance replied that he was heartily glad of it, as it might possibly teach the Democrate not to attempt the impossible. It would, in his opinion, be just as sensible for the Republicans to try to carry Alabama and Georgia as for the Democrate to try piace Wisconsin and Maine in the Democratic ranks. "The result has been," said Mr. Vance, "that the wild men of the party have spent the last two weeks in blowing about how the Republican majority would be ent down. The election comes and the Democras are so deeply snowed under that no Democrat has a word to say."
Mr. Vance, after telling all he was asked to

tell, tried to get the President to give his opinion as to the outlook, and, although avoiding the question at first, Mr. Cleveland finally said: "It would be useless for any one to attempt to disguise from himself the fact that the outcome of the think any one can tell very much about it. Of course, I am in a particularly good position to judge, if any one is. From all I can learn, we have a little the best of it, but it is such a small margin that it can searcely be counted on at all; while I am not confident of the outcome, yet I think we shall win."

When the chief executive, and at the same time the candidate of the party, practically confesses the outlook to be so much in doubt, it will be easy to understand how thoroughly the Democrats here are demoralized.

The Piurality Shrinks a Little.

LEWISTON, Ma., Sept. 12.-The Journal has returns from 450 Maine towns which afford a more complete estimate of the figures than any which have been furnished. These towns give Burleigh 77,277; Putnam, 58.595; Cuehing, 2,-899; scattering, 940. Republican plurality, 18,68 2; majority, 14,843. The same towns two years ago gave the following vote: Bodwell, 67,242; Edwards, 52,627; Clark, 3,823. Republican plurality, 14,615; Republican majority,

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Chairman Brice Professes to Be Satisfied with the Result in Maine. PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.-Chairman Calvin S. Brice, of the national Democratic committee, was in the city for a short time this morning, en route to Columbus. He will also go to Cincinnati for a couple of days, and from there to Chicago, to better inform bimself on the political situation. Mr. Bride takes a very hopeful view regarding the presidential election. He said: "We do not consider that we lost ground in Maine. We held our own there. It must be remembered that the situation in that State is a peculiar one. With the fishing question, the lumber argument and the tariff question generally as regards that State, being against us, fwe was have increased the Democratic vote. There is no doubt that we will carry New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut. The chances are good for carrying Michigan and Minnesota, and there is a fighting chance for Wisconsin. We will make a hard struggle to carry that State. We are much encouraged at the prospect in Illinois, and the chances are excellent for carrying the State. The best of feeling exists between Cloveland and Hill, and the atter will be nominated for Governor by acclamation." Mr. Brice had not read General Harrison's letter when he was in the city.

Mr. Swift Ready to Give Testimony.

special to the Indianapolls Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.-Hon. Lucius B. Swift, of Indianapolis, secretary of the Indiana Civil-service Association, is here, and will go before Senator Hale's committee and not only make oath to the testimeny submitted some time ago by Hon. William Dudley Foulke as to violations of the civil-service law in Indiana, but will convince the committee that Mr. Foulke is not, as Senator Blackburn declared, "an irresponsible tramp." Mr. Swift says Inthat he would not be surprised if it reaches 20,000; that the Prohibitionists, the temperance people generally and the soldiers are all Republicans, and every one who wants the industries protected, and America to be for America, will vote for the Harrison and Morton electors.

The Greenbackers. CINCINNATI, Sept. 12 .- In response to a call for a national convention of the Greenback party to meet at this city to-day, but seven delegates appeared. They met this morning and issued an address to the American people, the substance of which is that the evils of the country arise from the scarcity of money, which evils the Greenback party proposes to meet by issuing more money. Col. Geo. O. Jones, a delegate from New York, says: "The issuing this this address will be the chief business transacted by the convention. It is not at all likely a ticket will be put in the field."

Massachusette Proh. bittonists. WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 12.-The State Prohibition convention made the following nominations: Governor, Wm. H. Earle; Lieutenantgovernor, John Bascom; Secretary of State, Henry C. Smith; Tressurer and Receiver-general, John N. Fisher; Attorney-general, Allen Coffin, Auditor, Edmund M. Stowe; presidential electors, James H. Roberts and John B. Tack-

Colorado Democrats. DENVER, Col., Sept. 12 -On the reassembling of the Democratic State convention, this morning, Hon. T. M. Patterson was nominated fer Governor by acclamation. J. A. Porter was nominated for Lieutenant-governor, and Amos G. Henderson for State Treasurer.

Lives Lost in a Flood. AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 12.-Following is the list

ot deaths, up to nightfall, caused by the flood in the river: Supervisor H. L. Farmer, of the Port Royal & Augusta railroad, swept under debris after he and a companion had been thrown from boat; Stephen Cook, a negro found drowned in the Central railroad yard, with a boat wedging him against a car; Walker Bland, a negro boy, ten years old drowned while catching drift wood: Rebecca Cooper, an aged negress, drowned in her home; Willie Morris, white, aged eight years; Jas. Cody, negro, aged sixteen; Dan Higgies, a plumber; a watchman and a negro assistant at the Port Royal bridge, were drowned when bridge was swept away. A white woman and child cried for assistance from their home in the suburbs, where the water was quite deep. When assistance finally reached them two lifeless bodies explained the silence of the inmates.

Serious Charges Against a Rabbi. CHICAGO, Sept. 12.-Abraham R. Levy. for the past four months rabbi of the Congregation of B'nai Abraham in this city, was arrested at his home this evening on a requisition from New Orleans, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. The complamants are his mother-in-law and his brothers-in-law, S. H. Seligman and Bro., of New Orleans. It is alleged that the rabbi, before his departure from New Orleans, sold three notes of \$1.000 each, belonging to his mother in-law, which had been intructed to him. Rabbi Levy was seen before his departure for New Orleans, but asked to be excused from making any statement. He said it was purely a family affair.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12 .- Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe had a restless night, but her general condition remains unchanged.

CHOOSING THE CANDIDATES

Massachusetts Republicans Hold a Very Largely Attended State Convention,

Select Oliver Ames for Governor, and Adopt a Platform Indorsing the National Ticket in Strong and Appropriate Words.

The Democrats of New York State Assemble in a Big Convention at Buffalo,

And Gov. D. B. Hill Is Renominated by Acclamation and Amid Great Enthusiasm-Lieut. Gov. Jones Similarly Honored.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS. Oliver Ames Nominated for Governor on

First Ballot-The Platform. Boston, Sept. 12.-Sheltered from a drenching rain, the Republican delegates of Massachusetts met to unite on a State ticket, in Tremont Temple, this morning. The call was read by Secretary Southworth, following which prayer was offered by Rev. Nehemiah Boynton. After brief remarks by Chairman Burden upon the issues of the campaign, in which he eulogized Harrison and Morton, the committees were appointed. It was voted that all resolutions be referred to the committee on resolutions with-

The committee on credentials reported 32 cities and 327 towns, represented by 1,215 delegates. The committee on permanent organization reported as follows: President, John D. Long, of Bingham; vice-president, Hen. N. P. Banks, of Waltham, and seventy others; secretaries, J. Otis Wardwell and eight others. Mr. Long was escorted to the platform, and, after the applause had subsided, made a speech. Mr. Long held the close attention of the convention for one hour and five minutes, his leading points being enthusiastically applauded. The mention of the national ticket elicited prolonged applause, with three cheers for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Long closed amid tumultous applause. The committee on resolutions, through its

chairman, Charles H. Allen, reported as follows: Face to face with a great national political struggle, more important in its bearing upon our industrial system, American dignity, prosperity and glory than any election for twenty years, fresh from an experience of nearly four years of Democratic incapacity and insecurity in the management of public affairs, culminating in a monstrous proposition calculated to break down our industries and degrade our labor, the Republicans of Massachusetts, assembled in convention, reaffirm their devotion to the principles of the great national Republican party. We believe that, however betrayed, misrepresented and intentionally misunder; stood, that party has stood for all those qualities of high morality, far-seeing and conscientious statesmanskip, the development of which, in national and State affairs, has led to a marvelous prosperity of the peo-ple and an unparalleled and unapproachable national progress. We believe that the people—"the plain people" of Abraham Lincoln—have never for a mo-ment lost faith in that party, and to-day, wherever intelligence, divorced from personalities and narrow prejudices, guides, that party stands as the monument of sound, conservative and judicious statesmanship. Realizing that much has already been accomplished in ent and present to the voters of the old Commonwealth our platform for the present condition of affairs.

the general line of progressive legislation by the Republican party in the past, we turn our faces to the pres-We recognize in the approaching election the im-portance of the issue of protection to American industres, and we uncompromisingly assert our adher-ence to the American idea of a collection of revenue so levied as to be of the greatest help in the development of American enterprises and the elevation of American labor. The ideal commonwealth is that which is peopled, governed, and adorned by workmen. We therefore insist upon that protective policy which shall keep the American market for Americans, and prevent the wages of her workmen from being degraded by the competition of the pauper or the slave, below the standard which shall enable them to enjoy the comfort and leisure which are becoming and essential to American citizenship.

Closely interwoven with the question of protection is the system of undervaluation and false invotcing now carried on by foreign agents on this side of the ocean, demoralizing and ruining our foreign business, swindling our workingmen, practicing fraud and discustoms laws-a system which has attained such monstrous proportions as to have become a serious menace to our business interests and to demand immediate revision and correction. Under this system of undervaluation, and in substantial violation of law, the foreign trade is warehousing in our large seaboard cities and manufacturing in Europe. Its agents are debauching our customs, foreing an unfair competition, and thus attempting to break down our industries. Merchants, workingmen and all good citizens may join with us in demanding a correction of this great commercial wrong; a return to specific duties, wherever practicable, and the enactment of such legislation as shall rescue our tariff laws from such misconstruction and protect the people against

the dishonest practices now prevailing. It is notorious that the treasury of the Democratic party is largely replenished from the profits of the iquor saloon, the counsels of that party largely directed by it, and the active working forces of the Democratic party made up of the men who are con-nected with it, while the influence of the church and the home, to which the Republican party looks for support, is resisted by it. We know our enemy. It was natural that the statutes passed by the last Leg-islature, designed to restrain and suppress the traffic in intoxicating drinks, should have received the almost unanimous opposition of the Democracy. We approve the action of the Legislature, and repeat the resolution of the Republican convention of last year, "That, believing that the great question has reached a position where it demands a settlement, we favor the submission to the people of an amendment to our Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage," and in order to accomplish this we call upon all who are opposed to the political control of the grog shop to unite with the Republican party in securing the election of Senators and Representatives who will vote for the submission of this amendment and further legislation in accord

We invite all lovers of their country to contrast the brave foreign policy of the Republican party, inspired by unbending Americanism, which compelled Great Britain to cease giving aid to rebellion, to apologize for her wrong-doing and to make compensation as a defendant; which required Louis Napoleon to evacuate Mexico and compelled nearly every first-class power of Europe to renounce the old doctrine of perpetual allegiance and let our citizens alone. Contrast such a policy and the timid diplomacy of the present executive. The administration, which for three-and-a-half-years, nearly the whole term of its life, has suffered gross wrong and insult to the fishermen of the United States and to its flag in British-American waters, to go unredressed, and which, but for a Republican Senate, would have utterly surrendered the rights and honor of the country, cannot now save its by a little bluster within two months of election. We pledge ourselves to such wise expenditures for the public schools as to render them the best places for the instruction of our youth, and to steady resistance to any plan of public aid to sectarian schools.

We believe in the equal rights of all men under the law; in the same restrictive legislation for monopolies, corporations and trusts of every description as govern and control the humblest citizen, and in the immediate reform and better enforcement of our immigration laws; an honest ballot the country over as the only interpretation of the popular will; in an impartial suffrage; in the payment of every honest debt the government has ever contracted; in an honest and just pension law, embodying in statute the generous gratitude of a warm-hearted people to the veteran soldier: in the exemption of the civil service from partisan spoliation. To the solution of these great questions, in which

share in the honors and responsibilities which citizenship ought to confer. We heartily approve and most cordially recom-mend the platform adopted by the national Repub-lican party at its national convention in Chicago, in June of this year, and pledge our earnest support to the national candidates of the party, convinced that in the statesman and the soldier, the honest and able Christian gentleman, Benjamin Harrison, and in the sound financier and legislator, Levi P. Morton, the party offers a ticket sure to commend itself to the voters of this country who desire a safe, econ and honest administration of national affairs. The report of the committee was unanimously

they will bear so large a part, we welcome the young men of this State and invite them to an increasing

adopted. Pending the taking of a ballot, which had been ordered, a recess was taken until 3 The convention reassembled at 3:10 P. M., when the formal ballot was announced as fol-

Whole number, 1,150; necessary for choice, 576, J. K. C. Sleeper, of Cambride, 1; Wm. F. Draper, of Hopedale, 290; Oliver Ames, 859. On motion of Hon. F. T. Greens made unanimous. A motion was made to proceed to choose

names of Geo. D. Robinson and Wm. F. Draper were presented. They were nominated by ac-Frank D. Allen, of Lynn, then presented the name of Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett, as a can didate

electors-at-large to the electoral college, and the

Pierce as a candidate for Secretary of State, and it was carried by acclamation. Charles R. Ladd was nominated for Aditor by

A. J. Waterman was nominated for Attorney general by acclamation. The convention then proceeded to ballot by tellers for Treasurer and Receiver-general.

The result was: Whole number of votes, 967; necessary to choice, 484. Sandford Waters Billings, 1; Edward Bridgeman, 1; E. C. Milli-ken, 106; J. A. Dresser, 125; Wm. E. Blunt, 211; Geo. A. Marden, 523, and Marden was declared the nominee. He addressed the convention, which then adjourned.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

Gov. Hill and Lieut.-Gov. Jones Renominated by Acciamation.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12. - Main street was a scene

of noise and bustle from early morning to-day. Every incoming train brought new delegations to the Democratic convention from all parts of the State. The majority of them had bands, and those who had not feil to behind those who had, and marched up the central thoroughfare of the city, while crowds of spectators lined the sidewalks. The objective point of most of the delegations was the Genesee Hotel, and those who did not go there rendezvoused at the Tifft House, where the Elmira delegation's band kept up an almost constant concert throughout the forenoon. The lobbies, corridors and side-walks of the Genesee Hotel were almost impassible with the throngs that filled them. It was there the State committees, the Tammany Hall, the County Democracy, the Purroy Democracy, and the Kings County Democracy had their headquarters. At 11 o'clock the Elmira ciubs and delegates fell into line before the Tifft House, with their blue-clad band in front, and marched up to Music Hall, where the convention was held. They found the doors securely fastened, and it was 11:30 before they gained entrance. The delegates took their seate on the main floor,

where cards stuck on staffs marked the places where the delegation from each county was to sit. A brass band seated in the gallery began to play when the first of the delegates entered, and kept up a series of inspiring strains while the hall was gradually filling up. The only attempt made to decorate the convention hall was the placing of two flags of the Seventy-fourth New York Regiment on either side of the stage. The stage itself was set with a forest scene and held about 500 chairs, occupied by those who had inflorace sufficient to secure platform tickets. Ladies occupied the boxes on either side of the stage. One of the first to take a seat in the section reserved for delegates was Henry D. Purroy, who was elected a delegate from West-chester. The New York delegation occupied the front rows in the center of the hall, immediately in front of the Westchester delegation. At noon nearly every seat in the house was occupied. The band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and an usher was seen making his way down an sisle to the platform bearing a gilt-framed portrait of President Cleveland, which was placed on an easel at the right of the stage. The house rose and cheered, the Elmira clubs being especially enthusiastic, and adding to their cheers for Cleveland another volley for Hill. The Governor's portrait had been carried to the platform immediately after that of the President, but as soon as Secretary Defreest saw it, he sharply ordered it taken to the rear of the stage. He deemed its presentation then would be premature and would spoil the stage effect its appearance at a later mo-

ment was intended to produce. The hour fixed for the opening of the convention was 12 o'clock, but it was 12:30 o'clock when Edward Murphy, jr., chairman of the State committee, stepped forward on the platform amid cheers and called the convention to order. He announced that, by direction of the State committee, be nominated as temporary officers, George Raines, of Monroe, as chairman; Charles R. Defreest, as secretary, and Thomas F. Gilroy, Wm. F. Delaney and Joseph E. Newburger as reading secretaries. They were

Mr. Murphy then named John Austin La-throp, of Steuben, and John F. McQuade, of New York, to escort Mr. Raines to the chair. Mr. Martin, of the Tammany delegation, said that Judge McQuade was unavoidably absent, and moved that Richard Crover be substituted. Mr. Murphy, instead, named General Spinola, but be suggested that Geo. H. Forster, president of the New York Board of Aldermen, take his place, and the substitution was made.

Recess was then taken till evening. Upon reassembling this evening. D. Cady Herrick, of Albany, was made permanent chair-mas. Referring to Mr. Cleveland and his administration, Mr. Herrick said:

"Some of us were so accustomed to see the platform and pledges of the deminant party broken after election that we thought that the regular and proper thing; and when for our-selves or our friends we sought place and found the law and the pledges of the party standing in the way, we were both surprised and grieved to find that the administration we had chosen insisted on keeping its pledges and enforcing the law. Then, too, some of us had become so accustomed to criticise and oppose the administration that we have kept is up, even when it did come to be our own administration. We could not at once break loose from the lifeong habit of 'being against the government.' [Laughter and applause.] But we are no longer the 'florce, the unterrified Democracy,' but the sober, staid, conservative Democracy; made so by responsibilities of power and public trust, and we appeal to the people to say if those re-sponsibilities have not been well met and those trusts faithfully fulfilled." [Applause.]

Following Mr. Herrick, the committee on resolutions presented the pistform. In the first plank the St. Louis candidates and platform are ndorsed: the President's letter of acceptance is commended as an elaboration of what the New York Democracy believe and feel. The second plank hails, "with patriotic satisfaction, the bold, aggressive and statesmanlike message of President Cleveland upon the fisheries question, vindicating the rights and proclaiming anew the dignity of American citizenship. We congratulate our country in that it has a President who,

knowing the right, dares maintain it." The third plank commends the efforts of the President to enforce the laws relative to imported contract labor, and recommends a thorough revision of the laws so as to exclude criminals and paupers from abroad. The Chinese bill is indersed and its approval by the Senate is demanded. "We condemn the Republican maority of the United States Senate," runs the anguage of the platform, "for its hostility to the labor measures which were passed by the House of Representatives in March and April of 1888, and which have failed to receive even consideration by the Republican branch of the Legislature." The fourth plank is:

We maintain that combinations of capital, com-monly called trusts, are conspiracies which limit production, fix the price of commodities regardless of the cost of production, and reduce the wages of labor, crush out the smaller independent dealers, and strangle competition. These conspiracies are not private fairs: they are matters of governmental concern. We demand legislation to prevent such combinations, and we condemn the last Republican Legislature for defeating all legislation for the suppression of these trusts and monopolies, silke repugnant to the com-mon law and dangerous to the prosperity of a free

The fifth plank bears upon the liquor question in this State. The high-license legislation of recent sessions is characterized and denounced as "Variable, defective and hypocritical legislation of Republican legislatures upon the liquor question, much of which was clearly inconsist ent, not honestly designed or calculated to aid the cause of temperance, but intended only to mislead the people and for political effect." Plank six, at the outset, favors purity of elections, and at the close condemns the Saxton

electoral-purity bill vetoed last winter by Gov. Hill. The bill is condemned as having been 'unconstitutional, grossly defective, clearly impracticable and otherwise objectionable, and which would, therefore, have failed to accomplish the reforms desired.'

The ninth plank demands the franchise at the Soldiers' Home for its inmates; the tenth favors maintenance of the canals; employment of convicts without competition with free labor is favored; to Parnell and Gladstone is extended the moral support of the party; and the last planks indores Governor Hill's administration, condemn his enemies, and congratulate the Democracy of the land upon their bright pros pects of national party success

After adoption of platform, Daniel N. Lockwood, who nominated Mr. Cleveland, took the stage and made a speech which closed with a renomination of Governor Hill. When Mr. Lockwood mentioned the name of David B. Hill both the audience and the delegates rose to their feet and cheered wildly, waving hats, bandannas and flags. When Mr. Lockwood could again make himself heard he moved that the nomination of David B. Hill for Governor be made by mation. He gave way, however, to permit District-Attorney John R. Fellows and Gen. Roger A. Proyor, of New York, to second the nomi nation. The nomination was then declared pnanimous and there was a sound of wild ap-

plause and a scene of frantic delight that lasted long.
Lieutenant-governor Jones was renominated for Lieptenant-governor. The nomination was carried by acclamation.

Fred Hall presented the name of Henry B. and the convention adjourned.